

The Bloomfield Record.

(OFFICIAL PAPER OF THE TOWNSHIP.)

S. M. HILLY, Editor and Proprietor.

FRIDAY, MARCH 19, 1875.

All who are interested in having a live newspaper in this village are requested to send by mail, or to the publishing office, local items of news, correspondence, etc., for publication.

No charge is made for publishing Marriages, Deaths, or Religious Notices.

Single numbers of THE RECORD can always be had at this Office, at the Post Office, and of the Newsdealers.

All kinds of PRINTING done at THE RECORD Office.

Letter from Dr. J. W. Pinkham.

To the Editor of THE BLOOMFIELD RECORD.

Sir: Your correspondent "C," referring to a recent article of mine entitled "Soil Dampness as a Cause of Disease," in which he more than intimates that I have greatly exaggerated the evils that arise from this cause, employs the following language:

"Now I consider myself with some facts that bear upon the subject. In several neighborhoods of the most marked kind of soil dampness, that I know of, physicians have arrived at a good old age as they do in any locality in the County of Essex."

Now with all deference to your correspondent I wish to remark that the facts which he mentions do not bear at all upon the subject; for it is not claimed that every one who lives upon a damp soil will succumb to it, or that every life will be shortened by it. The claim is that a damp soil is a cause of consumption to some who live upon it, and that Dr. Bell (who by the way is an eminent sanitarian) asserts that many other diseases, a list of which was given in the article, may be referred to the same cause. To me there is no consolation in the fact mentioned by your correspondent, I was not pleading for those who "arrive at a good old age" on a damp soil, or on any other kind of soil, but for those who are suffering, and those who in the future must suffer, if the dampness be allowed to continue. If any overdrawn statements exist in my article, they must be the following:

There seems no longer to be any doubt that one of our most dreaded and fatal diseases is caused by soil-dampness. If a damp soil be not the cause, it is certainly one of the conditions most favorable to the development of pulmonary consumption. Two things have unquestionably been proved in this connection: first, that consumption is most prevalent on damp soils; and secondly, that the removal of this dampness, by efficient and safe drainage, causes a rapid diminution in the death rate from consumption in localities where this improvement has been made. Let us look at some of the facts which have led to these conclusions.

Could these suggestions be acted on, there is no doubt that in many places the lists of mortality would be greatly decreased. It is evident, however, that this thorough drainage of a place must generally be accomplished as a public measure, and cannot be left to individual enterprise alone.

Laws should be passed rendering it obligatory on local authorities to cause drains to be constructed, and to effect such general measures as will render it possible for every one to drain his land, and making it illegal to erect dwellings on water-logged territory. A system of thorough inspection should be instituted in every place, and houses constructed without due regard to sanitary considerations should be a legalized nuisance.

Let us take some of the facts which I made the basis of my assertions: (Vide Wilson's hand-book of Hygiene, page 269-271.)

In 1862 Dr. Bowditch, of Boston, the pioneer in these investigations, obtained statements from the residents of 182 towns in Massachusetts, which led him to consider it as highly probable, though not absolutely proved, that soil-dampness held a causative relation to pulmonary consumption. He foresaw that "the existence of clay having for its central idea that dampness of the soil in any locality is intimately connected, and with probability as cause and effect, with the prevalence of consumption in that town or locality."

What Dr. Bowditch rendered probable by these investigations, Dr. Buchanan, of England, in his capacity of health inspector, seems to have rendered certain by his. He found that in towns where improvements had been made in this respect, the mortality from consumption had greatly decreased; and that the extent of the diminution corresponded to the extent of the drying of the sub-soil.

In Salisbury, for example, the death rate from phthisis (consumption) had fallen 49 per cent. in 1847; in Banbury 45; and in thirteen other towns the rate of diminution, though not so marked, was nevertheless noteworthy.

The following general conclusions are given by Dr. Buchanan as the result of his inquiry:

"First. Within the counties of Surrey, Kent and Essex, there is broadly speaking, less phthisis among populations living on pervious soils than among populations living on impervious soils."

"Second. Within the same counties there is less phthisis among populations living on sloping pervious soils than among populations living on low-lying pervious soils."

"Third. Within the same counties there is less phthisis among populations living on sloping impervious soils than among populations living on flat impervious soils."

"Fourth. The connection between soil-phthisis has been established by this inquiry, first, by the existence of general agreement in phthisis mortality in districts that have common geological and topographical features of nature to effect the water-holding quality of the soil, second, by the existence of general agreement between districts that are differently circumstanced in regard to such features; and third, by the discovery of a regular concomitancy in the fluctuations of the two conditions, from which phthisis with much wetness of soil, to little phthisis with little wetness of soil."

"The whole of the foregoing conclusions combine into one: that wetness of soil is a cause of phthisis, to the people living upon it."

Dr. Ford in his work on the treatment and utilization of sewage, says:

"But perhaps the most important result of these researches of Dr. Buchanan is the demonstration of one, at any rate, of the conditions most favorable to the prevalence of phthisis; a condition, too, which can in most cases be very easily remedied. We were prepared to find that the mortality from cholera and from typhoid fever, and also that the general death-rate, would be diminished by these sanitary improvements, but, as Mr. Simon says in his Report, we were 'not in any degree prepared' for the novel and most important conclusion 'that the drying of soil which has in most cases accompanied the laying of main sewers in the improved towns, has led to the diminution, more or less considerable, of phthisis.' It appears that in such towns as Salisbury, Ely, Rugby, Banbury, and so forth, where, as we have already seen, the drying of the subsoil has been considerable, the death rate from consumption has been reduced by a factor of half their number."

These statements, in the reports referred to are supported by a vast amount of documentary evidence. They are conclusions which have been arrived at, after years of careful study. They are conclusions logically deduced from a vast number of classified facts, and by men who were not striving to substantiate some preconceived theory, but who were simply seeking for the truth, in the interests of science and humanity. In the light of these statements does the language which I have employed seem like exaggeration?

Your correspondent, speaking of editors getting on their high horses, etc., leads me to remark that the position is not one of which they need be ashamed. The interest you thus manifest in sanitary matters does you great credit, as it shows your zeal for truth, your enthusiasm for humanity.

J. W. PINKHAM.

Montclair, March 18, 1875.

From the time THE RECORD has existed it has been particularly partial to progress in matters relating to public health and comfort. All people have their hobbies, and ours has been manifested in an advocacy for good, dry sidewalks and roads. Somehow, we have not yet succeeded in getting the Bloomfield people thoroughly aroused and practically interested in these matters. Our neighboring village, Montclair, seems to be taking the lead, her citizens having devoted considerable attention to sanitary culture during the past year, and a regular organization having been effected as recently announced in our columns.

We are glad to notice her helping hand on damp soils, and secondly, that the removal of this dampness, by efficient and safe drainage, causes a rapid diminution in the death rate from consumption in localities where this improvement has been made. Let us look at some of the facts which have led to these conclusions.

Could these suggestions be acted on, there is no doubt that in many places the lists of mortality would be greatly decreased. It is evident, however, that this thorough drainage of a place must generally be accomplished as a public measure, and cannot be left to individual enterprise alone.

Laws should be passed rendering it obligatory on local authorities to cause drains to be constructed, and to effect such general measures as will render it possible for every one to drain his land, and making it illegal to erect dwellings on water-logged territory. A system of thorough inspection should be instituted in every place, and houses constructed without due regard to sanitary considerations should be a legalized nuisance.

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Montclair Matters.

THE SANITARY ASSOCIATION.

Y. M. C. A. hall was filled on Tuesday evening by a highly intelligent audience whose presence denoted a creditable interest in these vital questions relating to public health. Dr. J. W. Pinkham opened on the subject of sewage, after which queries and replies were chiefly the order of the evening. Much information was elicited of an instructive character, but the evening was far too short to offer opportunity for a full and complete discussion of the many practical questions involved. The subject is to be continued at the next regular meeting at which the topic of "Drainage" is to be opened by Dr. J. H. Love.

ST. PATRICK'S DAY.

was very generally observed by those residents of the town, who have a peculiar affiliation with the Emerald Isle, and a particular reverence for its Patron Saint. The Ancient Order of Hibernians, numbering about fifty men, headed by a brass band, made a creditable parade through the avenue, to the Morris & Essex Depot, where they took the 10:40 train for Newark.

REAL ESTATE.

begins to show signs of recovery from the depression occasioned by the panic. It is believed that we have "touched bottom," and that soon there will be an upward tendency. Messrs. Harris & Co., the leading real estate agents, report an increased inquiry for property and a prospect that sales will be effected at an early day. A number of first-class houses have been rented by this firm, the prices ranging from \$600 to \$1,000 per annum. We append a few of the recent leases: House of H. B. Little to J. R. Rand; A. A. Sigler to Geo. Ripley; A. VanGieson to Wm. McGovern; D. T. Warren to Mr. Harris. Houses of H. M. Dodge, A. B. Howe, F. J. Richter, and others, have also been leased. The principal demand is for small houses to rent from \$300 to \$500.

LOCAL POLITICS.

are beginning to excite the attention of those interested in our town government. The election takes place on the first Tuesday in April. Last year it was a very lively canvass, there being some 8 tickets in the field.

THE MONTCLAIR GAS BILL.

now before the New Jersey Legislature, having been largely amended, is withheld by Mr. Teed until next week in order to learn if it meets with the approbation of the people.

Missionary Meeting.

On last Sunday evening, the Missionary Association of the Westminster Sunday School held a public meeting. The exercises took the place of the regular preaching services and, considering the unfavorable state of the weather, were very well attended. There was singing by the children; reading of missionary letters, giving information from various mission fields, and addresses well calculated to convey instructions and, at the same time, excite interest in the minds of the young in general mission work.

The main feature of the evening was a "Scripture Clock." The making of one of these clocks is quite an ingenious piece of work and is beneficial in that it tends to familiarize one with Scripture texts and to fasten them in the mind. A central wheel is selected and placed opposite the first hour on the dial, then opposite each succeeding hour is placed a text of Scripture, containing this central word, and containing also, just as many words in all, as there are units in the number on the dial. Mr. Moore, the President of the association, conducted the exercises and had on the platform a large dial with movable hands. He constructed a "clock," starting with the word "Jesus," and following with many texts illustrative of various scenes and events in the life of the Saviour. The whole was accompanied by running comments of a very instructive character.

Many "clocks" had also been constructed by the children. Some of them were read, and were very interesting, as manifesting an acquaintance with the Bible that was highly praiseworthy.

The evening was very enjoyable and could not have failed to be beneficial to all who were present.

A Pleasant Gathering.

On Friday evening last the Young People's Association of the Baptist Church held its First Anniversary Meeting. The occasion was one of much interest and will not soon be forgotten by the happy participants.

The exercises consisted of addresses, reading yearly reports, election of officers, etc., concluding with a plentiful supply of refreshments kindly furnished by the ladies.

The address of the evening by the Rev. Dr. Patton, editor of the Baptist Weeker, was very interesting and stimulating. He spoke of the importance and benefit of Young People's Associations in the Churches. His address was listened to with marked attention, and at its close the Doctor was warmly applauded.

The following are the Board of Managers of the Association for the ensuing year: David G. Garabrant, President. Joseph B. Maxwell, Secretary. Miss Hattie Fairbanks, Treasurer. Miss Hattie Van DerWerken, Geo. W. Bancroft.

Mr. W. D. Foulke has addressed a letter to the Town Committee, in reference to the erroneous publication of his name in the late report of delinquent taxpayers. Mr. Foulke's tax was paid several days before the restricted time (Oct. 20), and he has the collector's receipt therefor.

OUR WASHINGTON LETTER.

WASHINGTON, D. C., March 16th, 1875.

Excepting a few confirmations, the entire session of the Senate last week was spent in a rehash of the old arguments on the admission of Pinchback as Senator from Louisiana, not one of which, it is quite certain, has had the slightest effect upon any of the new Senators, as it is not likely that any of them came to the Senate ignorant of the merits of the whole case. Senator Morton's argument is based on the standpoint that Mr. Pinchback's certificate of election is in due form, and according to proper authority. But this is where the point of difference comes in, and until this is settled neither Mr. Pinchback nor anybody else can be admitted as a Senator from that State. I believe the whole question hinges on this point, and to try to hunt up precedents in the least analogous to it, is a senseless waste of time. Until the full validity of the present Government of Louisiana is irrevocably fixed it is all folly to try to give practical force to any of its acts.

Returns from the New Hampshire election come in rather slowly, and it is evident the results will be close; but it would seem that the Republicans can claim to have made encouraging gains upon the last year vote; though the odds were against them in consequence of the election machinery being in the hands of their opponents. This result will be held by many as an indication that the Democratic tide is already on the ebb, but this can be determined better by elections in other States not so far north. The election in Connecticut in April may throw some further light upon the matter. But there can be no doubt that this gleam of returning victory will give the Republicans great encouragement to make a vigorous fight to retain national supremacy.

The rumor that Attorney General Williams could be offered the position of Minister to England to relieve General Schenck, is premature. He authorizes the statement that not one word on the subject has passed between him and the President, and that he has no knowledge of any such intention on the part of the Executive, except what has reached him through the newspaper reports. It is but fair to presume that the idea of appointing Mr. Williams to a foreign mission was conceived by parties who are anxious to further their own personal interests.

Secretary Fish and Minister Cushing, at Madrid, Spain, are entitled to credit for the address with which they conducted negotiations looking to the payment of indemnity by Spain to the United States on account of the "Virginian" outrage. We may congratulate ourselves in having done better in a pecuniary sense than Great Britain, which country demanded and received \$2,500 each for white citizens and \$1,500 for colored men. She thus made a discrimination against colored men, a precedent which Secretary Fish declined to follow, demanding and receiving at the rate of \$2,500 for each of the crew slain "without regard to color or previous condition of servitude," and a still larger sum for others.

At twelve o'clock to-day the new Spanish Ambassador, Senor Mantilla de los Rios, was received by the President in the Blue Parlor of the White House, and presented an autograph letter from King Alfonso.

Vice-President Wilson is out in a letter in defense of his course in voting in favor of the bill for the equalization of bounties. He says he has "no regrets to express or apologies to make" for his vote on the bounty bill, which he thinks could by no possibility have taken from the Treasury more than \$10,000,000 or \$12,000,000 within the next two years, his estimate of the aggregate amount required being not more than \$33,000,000.

A notoriety-seeking "unlabeled" here, who seeks to be the leader of an organization of deluded people, who he terms the "Lube League," last night collected its forces and headed by a brass band, marched about in the localities where they could get the largest number of idlers, and the went to the President's house. He is impudently demanding to see the President, who very properly declined to suffer the indignity. The leader then made a harangue, himself, from the curb stone, denouncing the President, in unbecoming language. It was stated that the object of this visit was to demand the dismissal of the District Commissioner. After relieving his mind, he collected his gathering, and "silently stole away."

A case of child-slaying occurred here last Saturday. It seems that two females called at a residence at Georgetown, and received by one of the inmates, made known the object of their visit, which was of a tragic nature. While the conversation was going on, a young girl of the family crying in her arms an infant, passed through the hall to the street, she had time to get a square away when she was overtaken by one of the women callers. By means she got possession of the child, and disappeared. The case was placed in the hands of our skillful detectives, and after some time the woman was found in Baltimore with the child, safe. The woman who stole the child was a brig mulatto, named Mag. Oakley.

Wm. Florence is at Edward Cutler, Murter, and Fek Chamfara as Kit, the Arkansas Traveler, are playing at the Theatres here.

VINCENT.

Murden & Co., Real Estate and Insurance agents, have a agency in this place of the Continental Life Insurance Co.

The Township Printing.

The necessary advertising, printing of blanks, notices, reports, etc., of the Town Committee, Assessor and Collector has been done at THE RECORD office ever since it was established in Bloomfield. This patronage, amounting to perhaps a hundred dollars a year, comes to us without special solicitation. We presume the town officials appreciate the need of a printing office and newspaper located in the town, have supported it as a well-deserving home institution.

We may say, in our own behalf, that the outlay for materials of a costly kind has been large, at least in proportion to the amount of business done. Therefore we need a pretty general patronage in order to get back a sufficient return for the labor and capital invested. Still we are not disposed to let a bird in the hand escape, and we are not inclined to find fault with people for having their print done elsewhere, if they can do so.

But this question seems a totally different aspect when the attempt is made to deprive us of patronage by another publisher whose paper and office is an outside institution. We refer to the letters which have been written to the incoming board of officers in our town, soliciting their "official patronage," etc.

The object aimed at, evidently, is not so much the few dollars involved as that of securing the official countenance to this outside concern with the hope thereby of crushing out the home paper.

There is little likelihood that this scheme will be successful. But we thought it would do no harm to state the above facts as showing the animus of the unfeeling opposition which THE RECORD has been obliged to contend with for a long time past. We have seen copies of the letters sent, and judging solely from the incoherent language in which they are couched, are convinced that nobody will be either frightened or flattered into the coveted bestowal of their "official patronage and countenance."

It is expected that Rev. Mr. Burr, of Centenary M. E. Church, Jersey City, will be stationed in Bloomfield upon the retirement of Rev. H. Spillmeyer, who will probably go to the Market street Church, Newark.

The newly-elected Town Committee meet this evening for organization, appointment of Committees, etc. We understand the intention is to have only monthly meetings.

Samuel Moore has resumed the proprietorship of the Bloomfield Fish and Oyster Market, on Glenwood avenue.

Our Washington letter, this week, is very readable.

Reading Taxes a Crime.

Newark Courier Correspondence from Trenton. "The charge that a good thing is so easy in passing Mr. Stone's bill for the punishment of crimes. This bill provides that if any person shall make a transfer of any property, or goods, or chattels liable to taxation by the laws of this State, for the purpose of thereby evading the payment of any taxes that may be afterwards assessed thereon, or shall obtain a loan for the purpose of thereby claiming a deduction in any taxes that may be afterwards assessed against him or her, with the intention of obtaining a re-transfer of said property, or goods, or chattels, or of taking up said loan when such purpose shall be accomplished, he or she shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and on being convicted shall be punished by fine not exceeding five thousand dollars, or by imprisonment not exceeding one year, or both, in the discretion of the court. This bill had its origin in the recent developments of frauds in connection with the evasion of taxes in Newark, and was strongly championed by Mr. Stone, who, in speaking upon it to-day, clearly exposed the tricks by which some rich men have managed to escape the payment of their just taxes, thus imposing upon others an undue share of the public burdens.

Mr. Stone's course upon this measure has furnished additional proof of his high-toned independence and fearlessness as a legislator, and however a few may condemn his action as exhibiting an unnecessary solicitude for equalization of taxation, the vast majority of citizens will cordially applaud his effort in that direction. That the bill will pass the House, we presume there can be no doubt whatever. A proper regard for the purity of the public morals, no less than a decent respect for the public interests, unquestionably demands the practices at which this measure is arrived should be stamped as a deliberate crime, and the people will be certain to mark their disfavor every member who may interpose his vote to prevent this desirable consummation.

DIED.

FARRAND-In Danville, Kentucky, March 8th, Sarah Ann Farrand, formerly of Bloomfield, N. J.

OYSTERS!

MORRIS COVES

AT

ARCHDECIN'S RESTAURANT.

To Let.

Two Story House, on Walmsley Avenue, containing each five rooms, parlor and cellar, with garden attached. Rent \$12 a month; enquire of

Mrs. CHARLES FARRAND.

Advertisements.

LECTURE
BY
REV. FRED. BELL,
"The Singing Preacher."
IN THE
BLOOMFIELD BAPTIST CHURCH,
OR
Friday Eve'g, March 19, 1875.
At 7:45 o'clock.
SUBJECT:
Midnight Scenes in the Slums of New York.
Tickets 35 Cents.
For Sale at Drug Stores of Dr. White and George Davis and at Post Office.

Extra Inducements
IN
GROCERIES!

We are now offering the
BEST BUTTER at 40 cts per lb.
Also very fine table butter at 35 cts per lb.
SUGARS as low as any other Store.
The best Sugar cured HAMS at 17 cts. lb.
SHOULDERS 12 cts. lb.
OUR TEAS are unequalled, both for price and quality.
FINE OOLYVA at 53 to 65.
Best 90 cts. lb.
Very fine JAPAN 75.
Best 90 cts. lb.
Mixed 75 cts. lb.

Best JAVA COFFEE 44 cts. lb.
MARACAIBO 40 cts. lb.
A very fine lot of French PRUNES at 18 cts. lb.
Turkish PRUNES at 15 cts. per lb.
Our assortment of Canned Goods are as low as the lowest.

We keep constantly on hand a large assortment of the best brands of

St. Lewis Family Flour,
put up in sacks, or by the bbl.
Call, and we guarantee satisfaction or money refunded at the lowest.

Glenwood Av. Cash Store.

J. H. WAY,
Proprietor.

BUTTER DOWN!

We are now selling the Finest State Butter at 40c per lb. Good Table do. at 35c.
Spirited Sugar Cured Hams at 15 cts. Shoulders, 12c.
Sugars we still sell below any other store.
Finest Oolong and Japan Teas, at 90c. BEST JAVA COFFEE, 40c.
MARCASCO, 40c.
New French Prunes, Dried Apples, Peaches and Cherries.
Also, Canned Tomatoes, Corn and Peas, Peaches, Pears, Egg Plums, Strawberries, Lobster and Salmon, which we sell at very low figures.
Try and See for Yourself, at

DANNBACHER'S
Butter and Flour Depot.

BLOOMFIELD AVENUE.

ANNOUNCEMENT.

In order not to let stock accumulate, and to make room for an

Elegant Spring Stock.

The Proprietor of the BLOOMFIELD SURPRISE AND EMPORIUM OF FASHION, opposite Hayes & Taylor's Hardware Store, will offer the balance of his stock of

CLOTHING, LADIES & GENTS FURNISHING GOODS, HATS, DRY GOODS, NOTIONS, &c., &c.

At from

10 to 40 Per Ct. Less!

Than His Former Low Prices.
Remember! 10 to 40 per cent. less than Newark prices.
Call early, before the choicest goods are gone.

The Bloomfield Surprise

And Emporium of Fashion,
Irish Building, Glenwood Avenue,
Opp. Hayes & Taylor's Hardware Store,
Bloomfield, N. J.

TOWNSHIP OF BLOOMFIELD, Essex County.

RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURES for fiscal year ending March 31, 1875.

For Taxes and Interest \$23,120.07
" Sidewalk Assessments 115.46
" License Fees and Fines 700.00
Total \$23,935.53

EXPENDITURES
For Support of Poor \$2,836.26
" Contingent Expenses 2,664.53
" Road 1,560.67
" Sidewalks 115.46
" County Collector 18,119.25
" Sidewalk Grading 55.75
" Schools 11,714.40
" Gas Lamps and Lighting 9,275.47
" Creenwalks 798.50
" Public Grounds 490.35
" Other Expenditures 194.00
Total \$51,610.87

I, JOHN F. FOLSON, Clerk of the Township of Bloomfield, do solemnly swear that the above is, to the best of my knowledge and belief, a true and correct statement of the receipts and expenditures for the Township of Bloomfield for the year stated.

JOHN F. FOLSON, Township Clerk.
Sworn and subscribed before me this 17th day of March, 1875, W. B. Hall, Justice of the Peace.

Groceries, Markets, Etc.

THE PEOPLE'S MARKET.

J. W. LEES,
COR. BLOOMFIELD CENTER AND GLENWOOD AV.
Constantly on hand a good supply of
BEEF, VEAL, MUTTON,
LAMB & PORK.
Poultry, Vegetables, and Fruits in season. Quality unsurpassed. Orders promptly attended to and goods delivered when desired.
J. W. LEES.

COLUMBIA MARKET.

JOSEPH BOLSHAW,
Dealer in
BEEF, VEAL, MUTTON, LAMB, PORK, POULTRY, Smoked and Canned Meats, also Fruits and Vegetables in